The People's Korea

No. 1,308 EVERY SATURDAY SEPTEMBER 27, 1986 Per Copy Price: ¥250 (US$1.00) 1961年8月22日第3種郵便物認可

DPRK's Reunion Offers Most Reasonable: Dr. Kreisky

Dr. Bruno Kreisky, ex-Chancellor of Austria, Honorary President of the Socialist Party of Austria and Vice President of the Socialist International, and his entourage paid a visit to the DPRK on September 5 to participate in the Pyongyang International Conference for Denuclearization and Peace on the Korean Peninsula held on Sept. 6-8 in Pyongyang.

In his speech made at a banquet arranged by President Kim Il Sung on September 7, Dr. Kreisky said, "Although your plan to institute a confederal system, while leaving different social systems intact is in fact contradictory to the military interests, I think it is a particularly creative proposal." **(See his speech on page 3)**

Highly appreciating all the proposals put forward by President Kim Il Sung to put an end to the split of the country and realize Korea's reunification, Mr. Kreisky said that they "are most reasonable ones that can be conducive to accelerating the reunification of the Korean people."

Stressing the importance of the right to national self-determination, he noted it "can be realized in various forms and division should be removed and reunification achieved in Korea."

Mr. Kreisky attributed all the achievements of the DPRK to the successful defence of its sovereignty.

Ortega's Korea Visit Assures Boycott of One-sided Olympiad

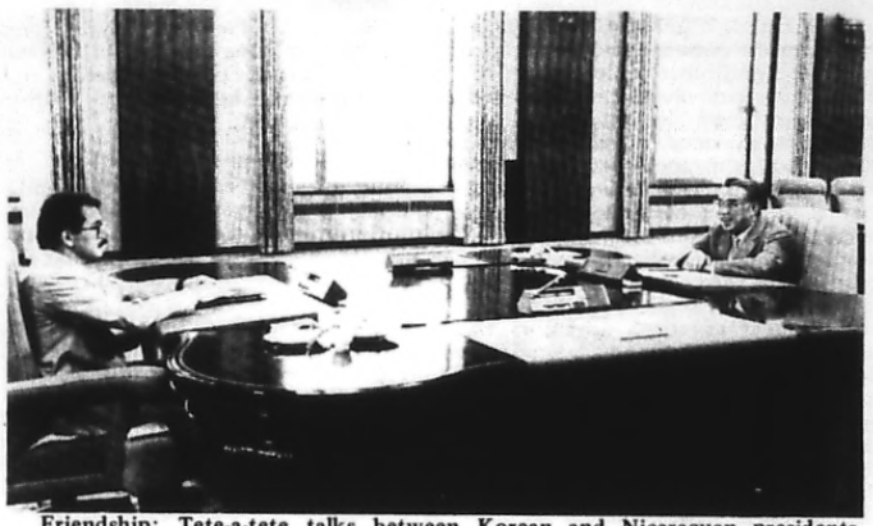
The second 3-day visit to the DPRK by Nicaraguan President Daniel Ortega Saavedra ended on September 16 with the reaffirmation of his pledge that if the upcoming Summer Olympic Games is not co-hosted by both north and south Korea, his country would boycott the international competition, which will contribute only to freezing the national division.

"The 1988 Olympic Games must be staged in the north and south of Korea without hindrance," he said at a banquet given on the day when he arrived in Pyongyang by a special plane. **(See his address on page 2)**

"I declared that our Nicaragua will not participate in the Games, if the co-hosting proposal of the DPRK is not realized," he stressed.

Ever since Pyongyang called for an equal status of the DPRK as a co-host of the Games in July last year, Managua has been one of strong advocates of the idea, saying its implementation would be promotive to defusing tension.

Referring to Mr. Ortega's unaltered position on the issue, President Kim Il Sung at the same banquet he himself arranged to honour his Nicaraguan counterpart, remarked, "This is a great encouragement to our people who are fighting for national reunification and socialist construction." **(See his speech on page 2)**



Friendship: Tete-a-tete talks between Korean and Nicaraguan presidents. (KCNA)

The latest official goodwill visit, at the invitation of President Kim, of the Nicaraguan president who led a party and government delegation followed the 8th non-aligned summit conference in the Zimbabwean capital of Harare, where he had a talk with Vice President Pak Sung Chul.

His first visit was in March 1982, during which the two countries signed a joint statement against the United States and an agreement on economic scientific-technological and cultural cooperation.

The two heads of state, on the second day of Mr. Ortega's stay, had tete-a-tete talks and another meeting along with ranking party and government officials from their countries.

It is said that the Harare summit conference was one of the main topics discussed at the face-to-face talks.

In his interview with reporters prior to his departure, the Nicaraguan leader said of these two meetings, "We have exchanged views on many fields and on

(Continued on page 8, col. 4)

Unburying War Remains Beyond MAC Function

According to a KCNA report, a spokesman for the DPRK side to the Military Armistice Commission (MAC) on September 11 said that unburying war remains did not fall within the function of the MAC and, instead, called it "a matter to be solved between the pertinent organs concerned."

"The MAC can arrange the delivery and reception of remains, when discovered, in a manner suiting its function, but the question of disinterring remains for their delivery cannot be solved by the MAC as the Armistice Agreement has no provision for it," he said.

The statement came as a response to the request the United Nations Command (UNC) made at the 479th MAC secretaries meeting at Panmunjom on August 19.

Citing the agreed completion of bodies' disinterment and delivery in 1954 and the dissolution of the "Graves Registration Committee," he said that the two sides decided to leave intact only Paragraph 20 of the truce agreement, which allows them to hand over the remains of military personnel to the opposite side, but not exhume them for delivery.

Based on this, the spokesman said the matter "can hardly be solved within the framework of the MAC and is a matter to be solved between the pertinent organs concerned."

Saying that the DPRK repeated its intention to get in touch with the U.S. out of a humanitarian standpoint, he noted that the UNC (equal to the U.S.) took up the issue at the MAC meeting, which is outside the purview of its function.

—Rodong Sinmun Charges the Chon Junta's Anti-DPRK Racket of "Kimpo Explosion"—

"Stereotyped Anti-Communist Racket Cannot Work"

"It is an absurd burlesque which can be played by lunatics for an anti-communist plot to link the explosion with us before an investigation was made and instigate a struggle against the same blood," said Rodong Sinmun, the organ of the CC of the Workers' Party of Korea, on September 16.

The signed commentary entitled "Stereotyped Anti-Communist Racket Cannot Work" said, "Each time an incident or socio-political confusion occurs in south Korea, the south Korean authorities have invariably tried to shift the blame onto us in an attempt to manage and tide over the crisis," and continued, "It is a gross abuse and a hackneyed practice."

Following is a summary of the commentary of Rodong Sinmun:

As is reported, an explosion incident took place on September 14 at Kimpo Airport in Seoul, killing and injuring a lot of people.

The Chon junta now is raising a wild furor over this explosion, making illogical utterings.

A spokesman of the south Korean cultural information ministry released that night a "statement", in which he asserted that it was an incident which had taken place during an electric work.

However, after a while, the south Korean chief of security headquarters in his "announcement" turned the case in a direction of instigating north-south confrontation, alleging that it was clear that the latest incident was the "work" of the north or impure elements "instigated" by it to disrupt the Asian Games.

Immediately after the incident, the Chon junta held an "emergency countermeasure meeting" participated in by the chiefs of the military regime and put the military forces on alert, while unreasonably slandering us.

Now rabble rousers including the "Democratic Justice Party" are crying all in a breath that it was an "act" of "someone or others" or "instigated" by them, carrying out a hysterical campaign.

How on earth do we have anything to do with the explosion that occurred at Kimpo Airport?

It is an absurd burlesque which can be played by lunatics for an anti-communist plot to link the explosion with us before an investigation was made and instigate a struggle against the same blood.

This is an unpardonable provocation and challenge to us.

Each time an incident or socio-political confusion occurs in south Korea, the south Korean authorities have invariably tried to shift the blame onto us in an attempt to manage and tide over the crisis. It is a gross abuse and a hackneyed practice.

It has been already revealed to the world that an "assassination plot of Chon Du Hwan" in Canada, the Rangoon explosion and the bombing of "American Cultural Center" in Taegu, which the Chon junta shamelessly tried to connect with us, were the acts inside south Korea or committed by south Koreans themselves.

The recent sensation-mongering by the Chon junta follows in its old tricks and is not worthwhile discussing.

Although the Chon junta attempts to conceal the extremely unstable situation in south Korea, as revealed by the explosion incident by linking it with us, that cannot convince public opinion.

The south Korean people curse and

(Continued on page 8, col. 1)

Educational Aid Sent To Koreans in Japan

The KCNA on September 9 reported that President Kim Il Sung sent again educational aid fund and stipends amounting to 155,100,000 yen (in Japanese currency) to the Koreans in Japan for the development of the democratic, national education of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongryun).

Educational aid fund and stipends sent by him in 101 instalments till this time totalled to 37,825,922,433 yen (in Japanese currency).

Harare Summit Demonstrates United Strength of Non-aligned Movement

Speech of President Kim Il Sung

President Kim Il Sung, on Sep. 14 arranged a grand banquet in honour of the party and government delegation of Nicaragua headed by Daniel Ortega Saavedra, President of the Republic of Nicaragua and Coordinator of the Executive Committee of the National Leadership of the Sandinist National Liberation Front, and made a speech.

Noting that President Daniel Ortega Saavedra's two visits to the DPRK during the past three years are in expression of exceptional trust in and intimacy with the Korean people as well as an absolute proof of the excellent relations of friendship between the Korean and Nicaraguan peoples, President Kim Il Sung said:

I am pleased that I have this opportunity to hear from you about the Harare summit conference and share our views on the present international situation and on various other matters of mutual concern.

The Eighth Summit Conference of Non-aligned Countries held in the year of great significance which marks the 25th anniversary of the inauguration of the non-aligned movement, clearly demonstrated once more the united strength of this movement, discussed the questions of maintaining the fundamental principles of the movement, intensifying the anti-war, anti-nuclear, peace movement, realizing South-South cooperation and establishing a new international economic order and many other urgent questions arising in the movement, and adopted important documents.

The summit conference also sternly condemned the apartheid pursued by the South African racists and their acts of aggression, gave positive support to the peoples of front-line countries and all the other African people in their struggle to win a complete liberation of Africa and defend their national independence and sovereignty, and expressed firm solidarity with them.

We heartily congratulate the state and government leaders of the non-aligned nations on their success in discharging their heavy duties to the times and the non-aligned movement in the spirit of solidarity and cooperation at the conference.

We are also grateful to the Harare summit conference for its positive support for and firm solidarity with our people in their struggle to ease the tension on the Korean Peninsula and reunify their country by peaceful means.

Today imperialists are resorting to ceaseless acts of aggression, intervention, subversion and destruction in Asia, Central America, the Middle East, Africa and the rest of the world in an attempt to maintain and expand the sphere of their influence on the international arena.

Openly supplying a large amount of weapons and funds to the counter-revolutionaries in Nicaragua at present, the U.S. imperialists are instigating them to overthrow the legitimate government of Nicaragua on the one hand, and on the other plotting a direct armed attack on her.

We categorically denounce them for their aggression and intervention against the government and people of the Republic of Nicaragua, regarding them as a violent encroachment upon the independence and territorial integrity of an internationally recognized sovereign state and as a grave crime disturbing peace and security in Central America and in the Caribbean and strongly demand that the ruling circles of the United States stop their aggression and interference in Nicaragua.

Esteemed Comrade Daniel Ortega Saavedra, you are a renowned, indomitable anti-imperialist revolutionary fighter in Latin America and are held in high esteem and trust by the Nicaraguan people.

Today, united closely behind the Sandinist National Liberation Front and the government in the Republic of Nicaragua headed by you, and thwarting all the aggressive and destructive moves and sabotage by the enemies at home and abroad at every step, the Nicaraguan people are firmly defending their country and the gains of revolution and pressing ahead with the building of a new society.

In particular, on the occasion of the 25th anniversary of the founding of the Sandinist National Liberation Front, the Nicaraguan people, with high revolutionary enthusiasm, are making every effort to defend the territorial integrity and sovereignty of the country and preserve peace and security in Central America.

We highly appraise the anti-imperialist, independent, peace-loving policy of the national leadership of the Sandinist National Liberation Front and the government of the Republic of Nicaragua.

The revolutionary cause of the Nicaraguan people is just, and they are assured of the final victory of the Sandinist revolution.

I firmly believe that under your energetic leadership the Nicaraguan people will win a brilliant victory in their struggle to strengthen the defence power of the country and build a new society free from exploitation and oppression in a Nicaraguan way.

Our party, the government of our Republic and the Korean people will, in the future, too, stand firmly by the Nicaraguan people and do their best to give active support and encouragement to you in your just struggle.

In Central America the U.S. imperialists are perpetrating the brigandish acts of aggression and intervention against the Nicaraguan people; in Asia they are aggravating the tension in Korea and continuing with their manoeuvres of aggression and war against our Republic.

Although Korea and Nicaragua are geographically far away from each other, our two peoples are revolutionary comrades-in-arms and dear brothers who are fighting shoulder to shoulder on the same front against U.S. imperialism.

The government and people of the Republic of Nicaragua are always giving active support and encouragement to our people's struggle to get the U.S. troops and nuclear weapons out of south Korea and achieve the independent, peaceful reunification of the country through dialogues and negotiations without any foreign interference.

The Republic of Nicaragua has consistently asserted that the 24th Olympic Games should be held under the joint sponsorship of the north and the south of Korea. It has taken a resolute attitude that if the joint sponsorship is not realized, it will boycott the Seoul Olympic Games.

This is a great encouragement to our people who are fighting for national reunification and socialist construction.

I would like to take this opportunity to express deep thanks to you and the Sandinist National Liberation Front and the government and people of the Republic of Nicaragua for their active support and encouragement to our people in their revolutionary cause for socialist construction and the independent, peaceful reunification of the country.

At present, the non-aligned countries are faced with the important task of implementing the principles and ideas of the non-aligned movement faithfully in accordance with the declaration adopted at the Harare summit conference, checking and frustrating the imperialists' manoeuvres to build up armament and provoke another war, defending universal peace and security and building an independent and prosperous new society.

The Korean people, in firm unity with the peoples of socialist countries and non-aligned countries and all other peace-loving people in the world, will fight undauntedly in order to check and frustrate the U.S. imperialists' manoeuvres for arms build-up and nuclear war, create nuclear-free, peace zones in many parts of the world and build a peaceful and prosperous new world.

We are convinced that your present visit to our country will serve as an important occasion to consolidate the ties of friendship, unity and cooperation between the Korean and Nicaraguan peoples and strengthen and develop the non-aligned movement.

Sandino People Have Consistently Supported And Will Support Korean People's Cause

Speech of President Daniel Ortega Saavedra

President Daniel Ortega Saavedra made a speech at the banquet arranged by President Kim Il Sung on September 14 in honor of the Nicaraguan party and government delegation.

He said:

Upon arrival in Korea, we recollected the history of your people, the combatants and constructors, with deep emotion.

And we recollected the bloody history you underwent in the struggle against the Japanese militarists during the Second World War and, later, in the struggle against the U.S. imperialists' aggression unprecedented in its brutality, and for defence of the motherland.

We know of the sufferings you underwent, the sacrifice forced upon thousands of men and women, young and old, during this struggle.

And we know with what honor, dignity and patriotism you fought the aggressors and how you drove them back.

We were struck with wonders at the boldness and courage displayed by you in the struggle for rehabilitating the devastated motherland after the war.

And we are deeply impressed by the wise guidance of the defence of the country and its rehabilitation and construction given by the Workers' Party of Korea and the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, its supreme leader, for decades.

We know well what crushing defeat the U.S. imperialists, the enemy of the Korean people, suffered.

The Sandino people have consistently supported and will support in the future, too, the Korean people's cause of forcing the U.S. troops out of south Korea, establishing a nuclear-free zone on the Korean Peninsula and reunifying the country in a peaceful way.

The 1988 Olympic Games must be staged in the north and south of Korea without hindrance and political negotiation of the countries concerned should be held to explore peace.

Here I would like to add one more thing in connection with the Olympic problem. I declared that our Nicaragua will not participate in the Games, if the co-hosting proposal of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea is not realised.

The imperialists are now inciting a war surpassing the crimes they committed in the '50s against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, that is a new war in this area threatening Korea brandishing not only conventional weapons but also atomic weapons. And, in Central America, too, the imperialists are gravely threatening Nicaragua by purchasing weapons worth hundreds of millions of dollars and sending mercenaries and military advisors to destroy gains of our people.

Conscious that they cannot retake the lost power with the strength of the Somoza mercenaries alone, they have mobilized their weapons and equipment to invade our territory and strangle the revolution of the Sandino people.

Even if the U.S. Congress approves aids running into millions of dollars, operatives of the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency commit crimes, the mercenaries reveal the cruelty of their terrorism, U.S. military advisers are dispatched and U.S. troops venture a reckless landing on Nicaragua, it would

(Continued on page 3)

Division Is Road to Subordination and National Ruin

Speech of President Kim Il Sung

President Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, made a speech at the banquet given on September 7 in honour of Mr. Bruno Kreisky, Honorary Chairman of the Socialist Party of Austria and Vice Chairman of the Socialist International.

Warmly welcoming the Korean visit of Mr. Bruno Kreisky, President Kim Il Sung said:

It gives me pleasure to have an opportunity to meet and make friends with Mr. Bruno Kreisky, an anti-fascist resistance veteran and pre-eminent social and political figure in Europe, working hard for freedom, democracy, peace and social justice.

Korea and Austria are far from each other geographically but the Workers' Party of Korea and the Socialist Party of Austria are linked with the bonds of friendship because of their common aspiration for *Chajusong*.

Chajusong is the main criterion of an independent country. It is the life and soul of a nation. A state must exercise sovereignty if it is to uphold national dignity and honour and achieve prosperity and progress as the people wish.

If all countries and all nations maintain *Chajusong* in opposition to whatever domination and subordination, they will be able to build a new, independent and peaceful world free from aggression and war.

Mr. Bruno Kreisky, you are not only enjoying support from the broad sections of the Austrian people but also winning sympathy from the international community as you take a realistic approach in solving all problems in accordance with the trend of our time which is heading for *Chajusong*.

Assuming the heavy responsibility as chairman of the Socialist Party of Austria and federal chancellor of the Republic of Austria for a long time, you have worked energetically to build a democratic and progressive society which provides social equality, freedom and economic stability.

The Socialist Party and government of Austria are following a lasting neutrality policy in the complicated situation in Western Europe and striving for world peace and security.

To maintain *Chajusong* is a constant position of our party. Regarding the defence of *Chajusong* as the most fundamental question in state politics, our party has formulated all its domestic and foreign policies independently to suit the specific situation in our country and the interests of our people and implemented them by depending on the forces of our own people.

Today, the most important task of our party in achieving a complete sovereignty of the nation is to reunify the country by ending its division.

Division is the road to subordination and national ruin. Reunification is the only way to independence and prosperity.

In view of the actual conditions in the north and the south of our country where there exist different ideas and systems, our party is fighting to achieve the peaceful reunification of the country by establishing a confederal republic, a completely independent, nonaligned and neutral state which will not become a satellite of any country nor depend on any outside forces.

To relax the tensions and ensure peace in Korea and achieve the peaceful reunification of the country is one of the important links in removing the international tensions and achieving the cause of world peace.

From their historical experience and with a noble sense of justice, our friends in the Socialist Party of Austria are expressing their understanding of and sympathy for the Korean people's cause of peace and reunification against war and division.

We are proud of having good friends in you in Western Europe.

Removing the danger of nuclear war and safeguarding peace is a solemn task of our time and a unanimous desire of mankind.

All the peace-loving people must fight in unity to check arms race, abolish nuclear weapons and create nuclear-free, peace zones in all parts of the world and expand them steadily.

Mr. Bruno Kreisky, you have made a great contribution toward developing relations between Korea and Austria.

Your present visit to our country will open a new phase in developing amity and friendship between our two peoples.

Plan to Institute Confederal System Is Particularly Creative Proposal

Speech of Honorary Chairman Bruno Kreisky

Honorary Chairman Bruno Kreisky made a speech at a banquet given on September 7 by President Kim Il Sung.

Expressing thanks to President Kim Il Sung for having made arrangement for his visit to Korea, he said:

In fact I should have visited your country long ago, but this or that situation made me visit your country now.

I am aware of great successes achieved by you in the struggle for the liberation of your people.

I also know well that you have solved all problems by your own efforts.

All the achievements of your country have been made possible because you have defended the sovereignty of your country by all efforts.

We had great curiosity, thinking what we would see in your country.

Yesterday we got deepest impressions at the Nampo Barrage.

So far I have been Tennessee Valley Dam of the United States, Aswan Dam of Egypt, Bakra Dam of India and many other big constructions. We, too, built large dams in mountainous area of Austria.

But the Nampo Barrage which we visited yesterday is an object of greatest interest among buildings of its kind, I think.

Through my experience I consider that Your Excellency President Kim Il Sung enjoy high respect in the world for the great exploits you have made by enforcing excellent policies in your country, a part of the present complicated world.

I am well aware of your history of struggle and heroic feats performed by you in person.

We understand that the liberation struggle of a nation is waged not in the same way in the history of mankind and its form is not the same in all parts of the world.

But we do not want to make any estimation of your country in advance. But I can say today in advance that no one should bisect a nation for a political reason.

We can say this in view of Europe, too.

I consider that no one should force such a regime which tramples underfoot the tradition of other people and their future, ignoring their will.

We call for in principle not only the right to self-determination but also consider that it can be realised in various forms and division should be removed and reunification achieved in Korea.

We think that at least mutual contacts between people in your country divided with the Demarcation Line in between should be realized and hope that such contact will be realized more widely in the future.

That is why I consider that all the proposals put forward by Your Excellency President for ending the split of the country and realising its reunification are most reasonable ones that can be conducive to accelerating the reunification of the Korean people.

Although your plan to institute a confederal system, while leaving different social systems intact, is in fact contradictory to the military interests, it is a particularly creative proposal, I think.

Regarding this proposal, I fully agree with Your Excellency President.

I hope, if possible, a favorable prospect will open to carry into effect your proposals for your country's reunification with the return through Soviet-U.S. summit talks of the policy of detente which should assume global nature at present.

(Continued from page 2)

be powerless before our people who are always prepared to fight them, drive them into mire and force them out of the motherland.

We have the firm determination of the Nicaraguan people.

We also enjoy solidarity of the world people including the U.S. people, particularly the principled support of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, respected Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great leader, and the dear leader Comrade Kim Jong Il.

The national leadership of the Sandinist National Liberation Front highly estimates the solidarity of various forms extended by the Workers' Party of Korea, particularly the disinterested cooperation rendered by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, personally concerned for our cause.

The national leadership of the Sandinist National Liberation Front hopes that the relations between the parties, governments and peoples of our two countries will grow stronger in the spirit of the fraternal bonds established between us in recent years.

We are coming from the Eighth Summit Conference of Non-aligned Countries held in Harare.

We cannot but point out that the principles and purpose of the non-aligned movement and its unity are guaranteed in favor of world peace and the struggle of all peoples for their complete independence like the peoples in Namibia and South Africa.

The conference also stressed again solidarity of the non-aligned movement with the just cause of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Sandinist People's Revolution.

While attending the Harare summit, we reclarified the peace policy of Nicaragua and expressed again our stand to the U.S. government to hold dialogue with it immediately in order to conclude a fair agreement guaranteeing peace in Central America.

The government of our Republic which regards peace as its banner will spare no effort to promote understanding with the United States and normalize U.S.-Nicaragua relations on the principle of mutual respect.

I tell you, Comrade President, that we fully believe in our own strength in the hard struggle against the U.S. imperialists and do not doubt that our cause will enjoy solidarity from the Korean brothers and all the peoples of the world.

'CIC Was Involved in Bomb Explosion at Kimpo,' Informed Sources Say

By Han Chol Myong
Special to The People's Korea

The Sept. 14 bomb explosion at Seoul's Kimpo International Airport demonstrated how unstable the situation in south Korea is.

It is ironic and tragically predictable that the Chon junta wasted no time in attempting to lay the blame for the bombing at the DPRK's door.

Seoul has tried to squeeze as much political propaganda from the incident as it can. One wonders if they planted the bomb themselves.

Well-informed sources said that the bomb attack was the work of south Korean agents from the CIC.

They said the bomb explosion was intended to rupture the Olympic talks between north and south Korean Olympic officials and the IOC.

They said it was also aimed at preventing the Japanese authorities from allowing a high DPRK delegation to visit Japan this October.

It is common place for Seoul to link anything happening in south Korea, that it sees as a threat, to Pyongyang.

Seoul wants to portray north Korea as a "dangerous" nation in order to give credence to its claim that there is a "threat from north Korea" and this incident is being used to further this notion.

It is also being used as a pretext for suppressing, even more severely, the democratic movement within south Korea itself.

The Chon junta is one of the most unpopular governments in the world today. It is a military dictatorship struggling to maintain its power by suppressing the democratic movement.

There is widespread unrest in south Korea today. Riot police, political violence, hatred and fear are the order of the day.

The explosion took place at a time when south Korean students have been demonstrating against the holding of the Asian and Olympic Games, claiming that they are designed to burnish Chon's political image and perpetuate the division of Korea.

The level of violence has been spiraling upward with the approach of the Asian Games and almost daily clashes between students and riot police have occurred on university campuses across the south Korean capital.

Security measures, always intense in south Korea, have been increased in recent weeks. About 100,000 national police officers, plus other paramilitary forces and special units have been put on alert. A heavy concentration of security forces have been stationed at the airport.

Seoul is preparing and expects violent protest from within its own society but still has the arrogance to suggest that north Korea organized the planting of a home-made bomb.

It is most likely that agents from the CIC or anti-Chon groups or radical elements within south Korea planted the bomb to draw attention to the situation in south Korea.

Pyongyang would have had absolutely nothing to gain from such an action.

It is true that Pyongyang has been against holding the Asian Games in Seoul. It has argued that Seoul uses sporting events for its own political purposes. But, it is highly unlikely that the north would resort to such a terrorist act.

The co-hosting of the 1988 Olympic Games is one of Pyongyang's main objectives and involvement in an incident such as the Kimpo International Airport bombing would severely jeopardize this aim.

More important, Pyongyang opposes the use of terrorism as terrorism solves nothing.

Meanwhile, Seoul has every reason to put the responsibility for the bombing on Pyongyang.

It would damage talks between north and south Korea Olympic officials concerning a co-hosting plan.

It would allow the north to be portrayed as a "dangerous" nation.

And it would allow the junta to suppress cries for change within its own society.

In the light of this it is no surprise that shortly after the explosion a police official said that he believed the explosion was the "work of north Korean agents" or "elements supporting north Korea."

A statement was quickly issued by the south Korean home, justice and defense ministers which said: "It is believed that the bombing was a barbarous anti-national act by either north Korean agents or subversive leftists instigated by them."

At an emergency meeting after the explosion, Roh Tae U, chairman of Chon Du Hwan's Democratic Justice Party, gave the go-ahead for full press coverage of the incident, including government statements laying the blame firmly on Pyongyang.

Investigation authorities reiterated the claim of north Korean involvement and said the hand-made time bomb which was made of batteries, wires and iron balls was similar to that used in the Rangoon bombing.

However, it was later established that the batteries were from a nearby bicycle and the iron balls had nothing to do with the bomb.

By Sept. 17 the plot had deepened and a director of the "National Police Headquarters" Kang Min Chang said that the possibility of involvement by international terrorists or Japanese leftists had not been ruled out.

He also added that the investigation would take a long time.

This illustrates that south Korean investigation authorities themselves do not know who was to blame for the bombing.

Far Eastern Economic Review, in its Sept. 25 issue, said diplomats were generally cautious over who they thought was to blame for the bombing, the first at Kimpo and one of the worst security incidents in the Seoul metropolitan area in the past decade.

"One diplomat ,familiar with the case said: 'On the information available to us, we don't know why they made that statement [linking the incidents],'" the magazine said.

Nakasone's Trip to Seoul Incurs Strong Protest

Five university students on September 17 stormed into the information office of the Japanese embassy in Seoul in protest against Japanese prime minister Nakasone's visit to south Korea, shouting anti-Japanese slogans.

Armed with knives, the students – two women and three men – broke into the second floor office of the building.

They, however, were overpowered by riot police on duty outside the premises, shortly after the occupation.

They prepared to distribute about 50 leaflets titled, "Why we occupied the Japanese information office."

In the leaflet, they asserted, "South Korea has been reduced to a new colony as she became a member of tripartite military alliance with the U.S. and Japan.

"We strongly oppose the U.S. imperialists who support the Chon Du Hwan fascist clique's long-term regime and visit of Nakasone who is a partner of the United States."

The information office was also a scene of violence two years ago.

Then, students protesting Chon Du Hwan's visit to Japan hurled stones at the office.

Meanwhile, about 200 dissidents, including Kim Ji Ha, a prominent dissident poet, and Song Kon Ho, the ex-editor-in-chief of Tong-A Ilbo, on September 16 published a statement strongly opposing Nakasone's visit to Seoul.

The statement said, "We reached the conclusion that we cannot overlook Nakasone's visit which will threaten the true peace of Asia, south Korea's democracy and independence, in consideration of the recent remarks of Japanese education minister Fujio and Nakasone himself."

Those 200 who published the statement include almost all prominent dissidents, such as men of culture, scholars, Catholics and Protestants, and it is expected that the movement against Nakasone's visit will get stronger in south Korea.

Earlier on September 9, some 500 college students staged a rally in Seoul opposing Nakasone's visit.

The anti-Japanese campaign reflects smoldering Korean anger in the wake of former Japanese education minister Fujio's remark that Korea bears part of the responsibility for Japan's annexation of Korea in 1910.

Anti-Japanese sentiments among the Korean people have rapidly grown since his remark early in September and the protest against Nakasone's visit has been getting stronger than ever.

Tong-A Ilbo and Choson Ilbo, south Korean newspapers, also criticized Nakasone's visit to Seoul, saying, "If Japanese insist their imperialistic wartime viewpoint, the new generations of Asian countries will not forgive them. Nakasone should give up his visit to Seoul."

Buddhists Protest "Religious Law Discriminating"

About 2,000 Buddhist monks staged a rally on the plaza in front of the Haeinsa Temple in Hyopchon, South Kyongsang Province on September 7, calling for the abolishment of what they insisted were "evil" clauses of the law on Buddhism.

In a 10-point resolution issued at the gathering, they demanded that temples can no longer be included in the national park programs.

Among the participants was Rev. So Ui Hyon, director general of the KBCO secretariat.

All the monks attending the Haein-sa rally were members of the Korean Buddhist Chogye Order.

The protesters demanded that monk Son Yon, who is under arrest in connection with the so-called Inchon case should be released immediately.

In addition, members of the agencies concerned should refrain from entering temples for official purpose and the mass media should stop biased and distorted reports.

They said, "The 'government' should clarify why monks had been taken en mass by the authorities concerned on Oct. 27, 1980."

The rally was followed by march with various pickets in their hands to the entrance of the temple some 3.5 kilometers away.

They destroyed windows of ticket booths at the entrance of the temple and erased the signs on rocks indicating the direction toward the temple.

Some 150 student monks of Shanga Buddhist Academy staged a demonstration in Kaeun Temple in Seoul on September 8, calling for a repeal of the religion law which was discriminating against Buddhism.

They confronted with riot police hurling stones and wielding wooden bars when their attempt to take to the street was blocked by 150 police force firing tear gas bombs.

"S. Korea Will Have Genuine Democracy by The End of 1987": Kim Dae Jung

Dissident leader Kim Dae Jung said on September 10 he is confident that south Korea will have genuine democracy in action by the end of 1987.

Kim based this observation on the "political awakening of the masses," who he said have fully assumed the role of "the master of the country's politics."

The 61-year-old former opposition presidential candidate made the remarks at a seminar held by the Democratic Human Rights Institute, a study group organized by his political followers.

Kim did not specify how the country would achieve democratization next year but said that although it was political leaders or the elite that dominated Korean politics in the 1950's through the 1970's, it is the masses who now control domestic politics.

He said he and another prominent opposition leader, Kim Yong Sam, are merely "the tools of the masses in their effort to realize democratization of the country."

The two Kims helped found the main opposition New Korea Democratic Party, which is now locked squarely with the "government" party of Chun Doo Hwan in a struggle to amend the constitution and introduce a more liberal democracy.

As examples of what he called the political awakening of the masses, Kim cited a recent demonstration by about 2,000 Buddhist monks for democratic reform, and the general trend of student activists, who he said are now supporting the opposition camp on the issue of constitutional reform.

Unlike Roman Catholic and Protestant activists, Korean Buddhists generally have maintained a neutral attitude toward domestic political developments, and the demonstration on September 7 at a temple south of Seoul was a surprising development to political observers.

Most radical student groups have been opposed to the current political talks between the two major parties, accusing both sides of being too conservative.

Kim, however, said most of the students now support the opposition call for changes to provide for direct election of the chief executive in place of the present system of electing the president through an electoral college of more than 5,000 delegates.

Asian Games under "Martial Law"

As the opening of the Asian Games draws nearer, the south Korean authorities are fully intensifying their vigilance against a "possible attack by student activists or north Korean 'agents'."

They increased the number of security guards in Seoul to 8,000 from the usual 1,800, and reinforced the equipment of guards, adding 12,514 weapons.

Moreover, they mobilized 2 helicopters, 250 side-cars, 150 patrol cars and 3,000 policemen for traffic control in Seoul.

After the bomb explosion at Kimpo International Airport on September 14, they arbitrarily blamed north Korea for the incident, and tightened security measures and restrictions in all respects.

South Korean home, justice and defense ministers issued a statement, saying, "... the government will take stern action against anyone manufacturing, possessing, transporting or throwing Molotov cocktails, regarding such offenses as acts of giving aid to and profiting the enemy."

Police headquarters ordered an increase in the number of forces assigned to the establishments.

All personal belongings of those entering stadiums and offices of the related-buildings were more thoroughly examined, and patrols by the combat police around major public facilities were increased substantially.

Put on an alert, Seoul where the Asian Games are to be held, appears to be under "martial law" rather than it is in a festive mood.

The main stadium of the Asian Games is under tight security by heavily-armed guards.

US Battleships Mass

The 60,000-ton U.S. aircraft carrier Rangers and her battle group arrived at a port in Pusan, south Korea, on September 17, and the U.S. battleship New Jersey and her battle group arrived in Inchon on September 18.

The Rangers and the other six ships that arrived in Pusan are to take part in a large scale naval exercise on the waters off the East Coast of Korea, on the pretext of "preventing southward invasion of north Korea during the Asian Games."

Early this month, another U.S. nuclear-powered aircraft carrier Carl Vinson arrived at Pusan port on September 1 before heading for the East Coast where the 82,000-ton aircraft carrier and her battle group conducted an exercise.

The New Jersey reportedly joined the Carl Vinson later in the naval exercise.

Universities Closed

Seoul National University and Hanyang University were closed from September 15 and Sung Kyun Kwan University will suspend classes from Sept. 30, for fear of students' demonstration to obstruct the coming Asiad.

The SNU also decided to prevent students from entering the campus during the Asian Games, asking the police to pay special attention to outside security.

Sogang University, Tanguk University and the Korea National College of Physical Education closed classes on Sep. 16.

Moreover, the libraries and dormitories of higher educational institutions will also be closed during the period.

Yonsei, Korea and Ehwa Women's Universities are considering suspending classes during the Asian Games period between Sept. 20 and Oct. 5.

Meanwhile, police conducted search operations on the campuses of 111 universities across the country on September 16 and 17, collecting some 6,000 items of demonstration goods, including Molotov cocktails.

As part of strengthened vigilance after the Kimpo explosion, police combed sports facilities and other related facilities of the Asian Games on the night of September 16.

In the simultaneous search operations on university campuses, the police claimed to have collected 130 Molotov cocktails and some 6,000 pieces of goods used for demonstrations.

A police official said that search operations were conducted on 18 universities in Seoul and two in Kwangju.

Meanwhile, south Korean authorities decided on August 30 to isolate student activists by driving them into the army before the Asian Games, fearing student demonstrations that may affect the Games.

According to the August 30 issue of Tong-A Ilbo, the authorities decided to enlist 129 leaders of student activities who were expelled from universities.

Moreover, they decided to order other student activists to join the army, and if they don't obey, they will be exiled from Seoul during the Games.

Students Intensify Demonstrations

Violent demonstrations by university students are taking place on campuses and streets since the opening of the fall semester, opposing the Asian Games and calling for democratization.

About 2,900 students of 11 universities across the country staged demonstrations on September 5.

On September 11, about 20 students tried to break into the ruling DJP offices at Sodaemun and Songdong in Seoul, and seven of them were taken away by the police.

On the same day, some 100 students attempted to attack the office of a DJP member in Seoul, chanting slogans opposing the Asian Games.

During the demonstrations, they distributed various leaflets and tried to break into the office.

They failed as DJP officials closed the doors of the office shut, and subsequently ran toward the Sodaemun Ward Office.

They hurled incendiary bottles into a riot police bus, setting fire to it.

Meanwhile, about 50 students gathered in front of the office of Lee Sei Kee, sports minister, in Seoul on the same day, shouting anti-"government" slogans.

They also set a combat police bus afire by throwing incendiary bottles into it.

Some 500 students from 15 major universities in Seoul on September 16 staged demonstrations on Korea University campus, calling for other students to join in their campaign to oppose the Asian Games.

About 300 riot police forces advanced into the school campus, firing tear-gas bombs, but were confronted with strong resistance by students hurling stones and some 100 Molotov cocktails.

In a printed material, students criticized the sports event as a scheme to perpetuate the division of the nation and to lengthen the current dictatorial regime.

Before ending the demonstration, students took up a 10-point resolution which includes opposition to Japanese prime minister Nakasone's visit to south Korea and a demand to abolish the pro-American regime.

Students hurl stones at police at Yonsei University during the demonstration against the Asian Games.

Striking Coal Miners Win Their Bonus Demand

About 500 miners and their family members of Kyongdong Coal Mining Co. in Kangwon Province, who staged a sit-in for the past five days over the payment of family allowance, ended their demonstration on September 13 after reaching a compromise with the management of the company.

The breakthrough of the five-day labor dispute came when the labor union accepted a proposal made by the company manager to pay 240,000 won of annual special bonus from 1987.

About 500 miners and their family members sitting outside the office responded with applause when Pak Chin Gyu, chairman of the labor union, announced the result of the agreement, and returned home immediately.

The miners and their family members started their sit-in from September 9 to demand the payment of monthly family allowance as promised in an agreement reached last July.

They gathered in front of the mining office and demanded immediate settlement of pending matters involving the payment of family allowance and monthly bonus.

They received no positive response from the management and eventually took to the street.

On the morning of September 11, some 500 miners occupied part of a railroad track running through the nation's mountainous areas after an all-night strike, hampering train and road traffic to and from the county.

About 100 miners and their family members among demonstrators continued their third straight day hunger-strike in a last-ditch effort to push through their demand until the final agreement was reached.

Labor Dispute Cases Increase

The south Korean labor ministry said on September 16 that a total of 205 labor dispute cases were reported as of the end of the August, showing an 8.1 percent increase over the corresponding period of last year.

The ministry attributed the increase to "continuous sabotage actions of 'impure' elements of work forces and unfulfilled demands for wage hikes and the improvement of working conditions."

A recent trend to achieve their demands by means of "illegal" group actions is another major reason in the increase of labor disputes, according to the ministry.

The 205 labor dispute cases break down into 53 cases for wage hikes, 37 cases for the improvement of working conditions and 37 other cases in connection with illegal labor practices on the part of employers.

Thirty-two cases of labor disputes were caused by delays in the payment of wages, and 31 cases were instigated by "disguised" workers, according to the ministry.

Major Achievements of Chongryun Since Its 13th Congress

—To Defend National Rights of Korean Residents in Japan— (1)

Chongryun (the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan) will convene its 14th Congress from Sept. 26 to 28 in Tokyo, with a view to summing up the past achievements it has attained so far since the last congress held in June 1983, and setting new tasks required under the changing situation it confronts now and its activities.

Especially since February this year Chongryun has made all-out efforts to direct its functionaries and compatriots to the "Mass Renovation Movement" so that it may hold the 14th Congress successfully.

Today in the process of generation change among Korean compatriots since its founding, Chongryun has also entered a higher stage in which the new generation is playing a key role.

On the eve of its 14th Congress, the People's Korea will introduce some conspicuous achievements the organization has attained in defending and getting democratic national rights of Koreans in Japan to date in some installments.

This is the first installment of the article. (Ed.)

As a conclusion of 3 million signature collecting campaign, on May 15 , 1985 a 10,000 people mass rally was held in a central Tokyo for a fundamental revision of the Alien Registration Law.

Chongryun (the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan) was founded on May 25, 1955. It is an overseas mass organization of the DPRK embracing wide sections of Korean nationals in Japan.

Led by the Juche idea of President Kim Il Sung, and his successor, Secretary Kim Jong Il, Chongryun has regarded the defence of democratic national rights of Korean compatriots and promotion of Korean reunification as its basic tasks.

In these respects, Chongryun has made a great contribution to the Korean compatriots in Japan.

For a Fundamental Revision of the Alien Registration Law

Since its founding Chongryun has consistently struggled for the revision of the Alien Registration Law, upholding it as a task of prime importance in the movement to defend the democratic national rights of Korean residents in Japan.

There are some 670,000 Koreans living in Japan and so far, more than a total of 500,000 Koreans here have been arrested or detained on charges of law violations, including such a minor offense as failing to carry their alien registration cards, so on and so forth.

In the mass renewal period of alien registration certificates in 1985, when some 370,000 foreigners, (more than half of Koreans) in Japan came up for renewal of their alien registration cards, Chongryun launched on a 3 million signature collection compaign from March 1 to April 30, for a fundamental revision of the Alien Registration Law.

It has demanded abolition of 1) fingerprinting, 2) compulsory carrying of alien registration certificates all the time, and 3) heavy penalty against violators, including fine, or penal servitude, and garnered 3.68 million signatures in only 2 months from broad segments of Japanese people, and foreign residents in Japan and in May, last year, filed a resolution and petition together with thus obtained signatures with the national assembly against the Alien Registration Law.

In line with this campaign in Japan, Chongryun also made efforts to win international support for fundamental revision of the Alien Registration Law.

In August, a Chongryun delegation visited the U.N. Commission on Human Rights in Geneva and handed to the officials a written petition and heavy bundles of books of signatures totalling 100,000 of the 3.64 million signatures collected during the campaign.

Earlier in October, '84, Chongryun sent a delegation to the 12th Congress of International Association of Democratic Lawyers held in Athens, Greece and appealed to them to urge the Japanese government to revise the law fundamentally.

As a result of the consistent effort of Chongryun, more and more Japanese local governments and autonomous bodies adopted resolutions and petitions for a fundamental revision of the law.

As of July 28, 1986, the number reached to 1,072. What can't be overlooked here is that many such resolutions and petitions were adopted unanimously. A number of governors and mayors and other chiefs of self-governing bodies directly requested the Japanese government for a revision of the law.

In Kyoto, all the local assemblies adopted a resolution, and in Kanagawa, the prefectural governor and all the 37 mayors in the prefecture demanded a revision of the law. All the mayors in Osaka, and Kyoto, also followed suit.

In response to rising disobedience to the law and the harsh criticism of the law by both foreigners here and Japanese people that the requirements provided for by the current Alien Registration Law infringe upon the national dignity and human rights of all the Koreans, the Japanese government are trying to avoid the problem, indicating a plan to impose only an initial fingerprinting on foreigners in the registration procedure.

However, this cosmetic change doesn't solve the problem. Anything short of a drastic change of the law will solve it as will be seen the following cases.

In 1984, a Korean youth in Kawaguchi, Saitama Prefecture was arrested and interrogated for delay in reporting on a change of address, and another in Koiwa, Tokyo 1985 on charges of failing to carry his alien registration card.

Soon after the incidents, Chongryun conducted a fact finding survey on each case, and repeated protest action to the authorities concerned to prevent such an incident from occuring again.

Following this, the Japan Bar Association which investigated the incidents decided them as cases of infringement on human rights of Koreans and sent a warning to the authorities concerned.

Not only has it defended the democratic national rights of Korean residents in Japan, but also Chongryun vigorously struggled for the justifiable rights of Korean residents here.

As a result of Chongryun's consistent efforts and struggle and support from Japanese people, Koreans who have special historical background different from those of other foreigners (most of Korean residents in Japan are those who had been brought here as a result of Japanese colonial rule over Korea and their descendants) came to be granted "permanent residence permission as an exception."

In addition Chongryun has persistently strived to get such social benefits as children's allowance and national pension applied to Korean residents.

As seen above, Chongryun has played a great role in protecting the democratic national rights of Korean residents in Japan who are overseas citizens of the DPRK.

(To be continued)

NEWS DISPATCH FROM PYONGYANG

DPRK Dels. to Foreign Countries (Sep. 1–9)

Sep. 1
* A delegation of the Pyongyang University of Foreign Studies headed by its president Ro Yong Uk for a visit to China.

Sep. 2
* A military delegation of the DPRK headed by O Guk Ryol, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and chief of the General Staff of the Korean People's Army to visit Romania, Hungary and the GDR.

Sep. 3
* A delegation of the Korean-Soviet Friendship Society headed by Kim Yong Hwa, vice minister of Forestry and vice chairman of the Central Committee of the society for a visit to the Soviet Union.
* A delegation of the DPRK Red Cross Society for a visit to Poland.

Sep. 6
* A Korean government trade delegation led by Choe Jong Gun, minister of Foreign Trade for a visit to China.

Sep. 9
* A public health delegation of Korea headed by Li Jong Ryul, minister of Public Health to attend the Sixth Southeast Asian Regional Meeting of Ministers of Health of the World Health Organization to be held in Thailand.

Foreign Dels. to Pyongyang (Sep. 1–8)

Sep. 1
* A delegation of the Zanzibari Revolutionary Government of the United Republic of Tanzania headed by Seif Sharif Hamad, member of the Central Committee, and secretary for Economic Affairs and Planning of the Secretariat, of the National Executive Committee of theRevolutionary Party of Tanzania and chief minister of Zanzibar.
* A delegation of the State Earthquake Bureau of China headed by its director An Qiyuan.
* A delegation of the Association for Information on Korea in the Netherlands headed by its president Raymond Feddema.
* A Polish government economic delegation headed by Ludwik Ochooki, vice president of the State Scientific and Technological Commission of Poland.

Sept. 2
* A delegation of the Hiroshima Prefectural Council of Trade Unions, Japan, headed by its vice chairman Kawasaki Masahiro.
* T. B. Mukherjee, president of the Asian Regional Institute of the Juche Idea.
* A delegation of the Bangladesh writers headed by Faiz Ahmad, president of the Bangladesh Writers Union.

Sep. 5
* Bruno Kreisky, ex-chancellor of Austria and honorary president of the Socialist Party of Austria and vice president of the Socialist International, and his entourage.
* An Ugandan government military delegation headed by Baota Ronald, minister of State for Defence of the Republic of Uganda.
* A delegation of the Union of Composers and Musicologists of the German Democratic Republic headed by its secretary Bianca Tanzer.
* A delegation of the Bulgarian Olympic Committee headed by its chairman Ivan Slavkov.

Sep. 8
* A delegation of the People's Assembly of the Arab Republic of Egypt headed by its speaker Rifat Al Mahgub.
* Hungarian minister of Finance Hetenyi Istvan.
* A delegation of the Chinese People's Daily headed by its editor-in-chief Dan Wenrui.
* A delegation of the Institute of Marxism-Leninism at the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany headed by its director Gunther Heyden.

Agreements, Accords between DPRK and Foreign Countries (Sep. 1–9)

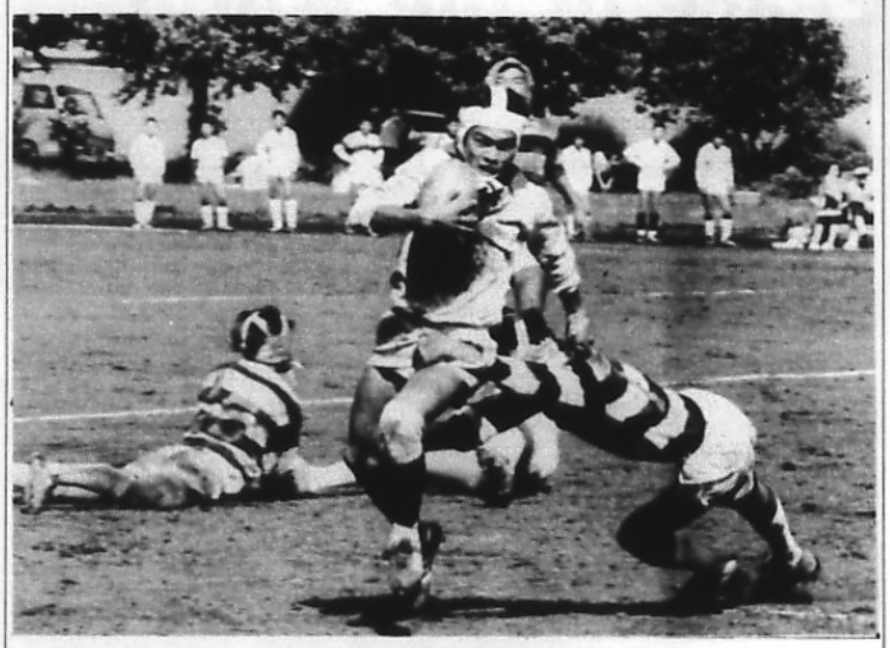
Sep. 1
* A protocol of the 11th Meeting of the Scientific-technological Cooperation Subcommittee of the Intergovernmental Economic and Scientific-technological Consultative Committee of the DPRK and the Hungarian People's Republic was signed in Pyongyang.

Sep. 2
* A 1986-1987 plan for cultural cooperation between the government of the DPRK and the Executive Council of the Federal Assembly of SFR of Yugoslavia was signed in Pyongyang.

Sep. 9
* An agreement on three-year trade between the governments of the DPRK and the Republic of Ghana was signed in Accra.

(KCNA)

Central Sports Meeting of Korean Students in Japan



The Central Sports Meeting of the Korean Students in Japan was held on Sep. 3-5 in Tokyo, in commemoration of the 40th anniversary of the start of the secondary education of Koreans in Japan.

Thirteen events included field and track events, soccer, baseball, gymnastics, rugby football, judo, etc.

Teams from the Tokyo Korean High and Middle School and the East Osaka Korean Middle School won overall in the high and middle school sections, respectively.

Unique Dance Notation of Korea

The study of a unique dance notation of Korean alphabet style has been completed in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

It records dance movements by combining 15 notes of shape and movement and 19 notes of place and direction in various ways.

It simplifies in an exoteric way dance notes by applying reduction and variation notes.

It contains notes of all the elements of dance art, such as dance movement, dance planning, relations between dancers and rest.

This notation keeping alive the character of the phonetic writing and advantage of hieroglyphic writing is different from the existing ones. It is very easy to learn and convenient to use.

A typewrite for this dance notation has been manufactured and computer program for this has been developed in the DPRK. A full score by this notation can be received and transmitted by telex.

The completion of the new alphabet-style dance notation has made it possible to put on a higher stage the creation, presentation, dissemination and preservation of dance pieces and scientific research and education in them.

This dance notation of Korea has been studied and completed in a brief period under an original plan and guidance of Mr. Kim Jong Il.

He clearly indicated more than once the orientation and ways for the study of this popular and scientific notation.

The new dance notation has been disseminated among art education organs and art organizations throughout the country in recent years and, in this course, its advantage and practicality have been fully proved in a scientific way.

Sports and Culture

Yun I Sang Concert

PYONGYANG September 6 (KCNA) – A Yun I Sang concert was given in Pyongyang on September 4 and 5.

Mr. Yun I Sang is waging an active struggle for democracy against fascism in south Korea and the independent and peaceful reunification of the country through his creative activity overseas.

Colourful musical works including orchestra were presented in the concert.

The orchestra "Dance Music" is based on the national classic and culture. It evokes peculiar individual and national emotions by harmoniously blending the inherent expressional method and means of traditional national music with modern music.

In Yun I Sang Symphony No. 1 the instrumentalists forcefully showed the will of the world revolutionary people to smash the manoeuvres of the nuclear warmaniacs to pieces.

At the concert the instrumentalists of the GDR and West Germany and of the Korean State Symphony Orchestra Troupe well played also works created by composers of different countries to impress the audience.

Yun I Sang, famous composer of the DPRK, who had been taken away from West Germany on charges of alleged "espionage activity" by the south Korean authorities 19-year ago, held a concert on Sep. 4-5 in Pyongyang.

Korean Scientific Films Awarded

PYONGYANG September 11 (KCNA) – Korean scientific films were highly estimated at the International Scientific Film Festival held in Leningrad from August 28 to September 3 under the sponsorship of the International Scientific Films Association.

The Korean mass scientific film "Internationally Protected Birds" was awarded the main prize of the festival as it well preserves the character of mass scientific film and fully reflects the idea of nature conservation, displaying a high shooting skill.

This prize was also awarded to "How Male and Female are Decided? ", the second part of the Korean educational film "Secrecy of Resemblance", as it shows well the original status and role of organism by a novel film method.

Other Korean scientific films "Mayang Trout", "a Parasite Killing Nutbolle (a kind of harmful insect)", "Health and Cigarette" and "Training of Body in Middle Age", series of the film "Long Life in Good Health", and "the Old Stone Age" were also praised by the spectators.

Korean Volleyballers Get Gold in USSR

PYONGYANG September 1 (KCNA) – The Korean team carried off gold in the International Union Friendship Men's Volleyball Tournament of Socialist Countries held recently in the Soviet Union.

5 Winners at Int'l Boxing

PYONGYANG September 10 (KCNA) – The Sixth International Boxing Tournament which opened at the Pyongyang Indoor Stadium of September 4 closed on Sep. 9.

The closing ceremony was preceded by the finals.

Follow the winners in different categories:

48 kg	Kang Gil Ryong (Korea)
51 kg	Li Gyong Nam (Korea)
54 kg	Li Yong Ho (Korea)
57 kg	Li Myong Il (Korea)
60 kg	Ziane Gogol (Romania)
63.5 kg	Otto Andreis (GDR)
67 kg	Chong Gi Dok (Korea)
71 kg	Wolfram Schmidt (GDR)
75 kg	Andrei Shalov (Soviet Union)
81 kg	Meik Kudel (GDR)
91 kg	Sve Range (GDR)

Meeting of Sportsmen in Pyongyang

PYONGYANG September 3 (KCNA) – A meeting of sportsmen was held at the Pyongyang Indoor Stadium of September 2 to thoroughly implement the tasks put forward in "On Popularizing Physical Culture and Sports and Rapidly Developing Sports Technique", the talk of Mr. Kim Jong Il with sports functionaries on May 19, 1986.

Attending there were Kye Ung Tae, alternate member of the Political Bureau, and secretary, of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, and officials concerned as well as sports functionaries and sportsmen in Pyongyang.

Kim Yu Sun, chairman of the Korean Physical Culture and Sports Guidance Committee, made a report to be followed by speeches.

The reporter and speakers stressed that the historical talk of Mr. Kim Jong Il gave perfect answers to all the theoretical and practical questions arising in overall sports activities such as the question of promoting the popularisation of sports and making it one's routine, the task arising in rapidly developing sports technique and the way for its realisation, the question of training of sports officials.

And sufficient material supply to the field of sports and the question of enhancing public interests in the sports activities and strengthening their guidance.

They noted that this talk is a programmatic work which should be permanently adhered to by sports officials and sportsmen and is an inspiring banner arousing the sportsmen to a new turn in sports activities.

Stressing that sports technique should be developed to suit the conditions of our country and demand of our people, they said our sportsmen should rate supreme in a short period in many sports events including football and track and fields.

Month Examination of People's Physical Strength

PYONGYANG September 8 (KCNA) – An opening ceremony of the month examination of people's physical strength for 1986 was held on Sep. 7 at the Kim Il Sung Stadium.

It was attended by Kye Ung Tae, alternate member of the Political Bureau, and secretary, of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and officials concerned as well as workers, office employees, youth and students in Pyongyang.

Addressing the ceremony, chairman of the Korean Physical Culture and Sports Guidance Committee Kim Yu Sun said that under the wise leadership of Mr. Kim Jong Il who is bringing into efflorescence the Juche-oriented sports idea of President Kim Il Sung, our sports is developing at fast speed and the examination of people's physical strength is carried out on a high level.

We should bring about a revolutionary turn in physical training and sports by thoroughly carrying out the programmatic tasks given by Mr. Kim Jong Il in his recent historic work "On Popularizing Physical Culture and Sports and Rapidly Developing Sports Technique", he stressed.

—At 8th Non-aligned Summit—

Veep Pak Calls for Peace of the World

Growing sentiments against Washington and its allies featured the 8th non-aligned summit conference which came to a close on September 6 with declarations. On behalf of President Kim Il Sung, Pak Sung Chul, who serves as Vice President, took part in the triennial meeting as the head of a DPRK delegation.

While he engaged in personal contacts with delegates from other countries, Mr. Pak addressed the participants at the fifth sitting, calling for (1) disarmament, dismantlement of military blocs and strengthened anti-war struggles, (2) liquidation of colonialism, racism and Zionism, (3) expansion of South-South cooperation, (4) strengthening of the neutral movement and (5) Korea's reunification by repulsing U.S. "two Koreas" policy.

Here are excerpts from his speech, reported by the KCNA:

The non-aligned movement should strengthen in every way the activities to prevent thermonuclear war and abolish nuclear weapons.

We consider that attention should be directed to the following matters in order to prevent another world war, a thermonuclear war, and safeguard peace.

Vigorous struggle should be waged to put an end to the arms race and realise universal and complete disarmament, the dismantlement of nuclear weapons in particular.

The non-aligned countries should give priority to the abolition of nuclear weapons and intensify the struggle to prevent their production and stockpile and abolish them completely and for ever.

In order to abolish nuclear weapons and prevent a nuclear war, nuclear-free, peace zones should be established in many regions of the world and constantly expanded.

The DPRK government and people will vigorously strive to convert Northeast Asia including the Korean Peninsula into a nuclear-free, peace zone and make every possible effort to establish nuclear-free, peace zones in various parts of the world and expand them in unity with the world's peace-loving forces.

A struggle should be waged against the imperialists' policy of military bloc and military base.

The non-aligned countries should strongly demand the withdrawal of foreign military bases and forces of aggression in the territories of other countries and should not offer their countries to big powers as their military base and supply base.

They should not join in any military bloc or military treaty nor allow the imperialists to stage military exercises, exercises for nuclear war in particular, in and around their countries.

We strongly demand that the United States give up the nuclear war provocation manoeuvres in and around south Korea and withdraw its troops, military bases and mass destruction weapons including nuclear weapons from south Korea at an early date.

The anti-war, anti-nuclear peace movement should vigorously be waged.

The non-aligned countries should roundly expose and denounce the imperialists' policy of aggression and war and wage the anti-war, anti-nuclear struggle more vigorously in various forms on a world-wide scale.

The non-aligned countries should vigorously struggle to finally liquidate colonialism and racism and accomplish the cause of national liberation.

A common struggle should be strengthened still further to put an end to the racist system in South Africa.

We should firmly support the struggle of the South African people for freedom and liberation, the struggle of the Namibian people against the occupation of South Africa and for national self-determination and independence, and the struggle of the peoples of the frontline states and other neighbouring countries against the aggression and interference of South Africa and for defending the independence of their countries.

We, member nations of the movement, should render assistance of various forms including political, diplomatic, material, financial and military aid to the fighting peoples of southern Africa and call upon the world's peace-loving countries to take such practical measures as the discontinuation of trade, economic sanctions and severance of diplomatic relations, in order to thoroughly isolate the South African racists in the international arena.

The expansionist, aggressive ambition of the Israeli Zionists should be shattered.

We should resolutely denounce their criminal moves against the Arab people and for the obliteration of the Palestinian people's cause of liberation and continue to express firm support to and solidarity with the just cause of the Palestinian and Arab peoples.

The United States must stop its political and diplomatic support and military and economic aid to the Israeli Zionists, give up its wild ambition to dominate the Middle East and take hands off this region.

It is necessary to strengthen solidarity with the peoples of the countries fighting for sovereignty, independence and the building of a new society.

The non-aligned countries should thoroughly isolate the imperialists and their stooges trying to obliterate the peoples' cause of building a new society and should not allow aggression and intervention, pressure and state terrorism against sovereign states in any case.

The non-aligned and developing countries should attach deep attention to South-South cooperation and activate cooperation and exchange beginning with matters which are possible and urgent.

The non-aligned countries should expand and develop South-South cooperation in food and agricultural domain to attain self-sufficiency in food.

Practical action is required to expand and develop cooperation and exchange among the non-aligned and developing countries.

We consider that in order to settle the fund problem which is a tough nut to crack in realising South-South cooperation and encourage mutual accommodation it is imperative above all to establish a south bank and take measures necessary to promote cooperation and trade in banking and monetary field.

The non-aligned countries should resolutely struggle by concerted efforts to compel the developed countries to respond to the establishment of a new international economic order.

They should make strenuous efforts to develop and strengthen the non-aligned movement so that this movement can creditably discharge its mission.

They should be true to the principle and idea of this movement.

They should always firmly maintain *Chajusong* in all their activities, reject all manner of foreign interference and should not follow other countries blindly.

The non-aligned countries should defend and develop the tradition of unity.

The non-aligned member nations should put unity above anything else, subordinate everything to it and make efforts to foster and develop the factors of unity and get rid of factors of split.

They should refrain from using force of arms among the member nations and leading disputes to military clashes.

We consider it important for increasing the capability and effectiveness of actions of the non-aligned movement to effectively coordinate the activities of the non-aligned countries and perfect the way and procedures of action and appropriate organizational framework to make our movement participate in the solution of international issues more actively.

The United States is now openly crying for "simultaneous entry into the United Nations" and "separate" entry by mobilizing the south Korean authorities and its satellite states and persistently manoeuvring to realize this scheme.

We, considering both the simultaneous entry into the United Nations by the north and the south of Korea and separate entry of any one side of them to be the "two Koreas" policy, oppose and reject both of them.

The north and the south of our country should not be admitted simultaneously or separately to the United Nations before its reunification.

We consider that if Korea is to be a member of the United Nations before her reunification, she should enter the U.N. as one country under a single national title after the confederation was instituted at least.

Our call for the co-staging of the 24th Olympic Games by the north and the south of Korea is aimed at preventing the perpetuation of the national division and creating an environment favourable to promoting peaceful reunification.

The United States must renounce the anachronistic "two Koreas" policy and stop encouraging the south Korean authorities to antagonism and confrontation with the DPRK.

Anti-DPRK Racket

(Continued from page 1)

reject the Chon junta's plot to take advantage of the '88 Olympic Games and the '86 Asian Games in Seoul as means of prolonging national division and their stay in power.

Now the south Korean youths and students call for withdrawal of the U.S. troops and Chon Du Hwan's resignation, and brand the Asian Games as an "evil event" which serves to consolidate the foundations of the fascist dictatorship and threaten the people's right to existence, and are resolutely fighting to obstruct it.

The struggle of the south Korean youth and students is actively joined in by the broad sections of popular masses including workers, farmers, intellectuals and religionists.

Anti-Chon Du Hwan forces are also active inside the military establishment.

The latest explosion at Kimpo Airport took place at a time when the political crisis and social confusion were growing ever more serious in south Korea as the Asian Games neared. It is an inevitable outcome of the treacherous regime of Chon Du Hwan.

We can never tolerate the fact that the south Korean authorities are utilizing this incident, which occurred in their home for their sinister political purpose.

No sooner the explosion incident took place at Kimpo Airport than the south Korean authorities in unison slandered us and began an anti-communist racket as if it had expected the case. The reason is obvious.

The Chon junta is weaving an anti-communist plot to link the explosion with the stereotyped "threat from the north" and create an atmosphere of terror.

In this way they attempt to break the fighting spirit of the youth, students and people against the Asian Games, and to put down the anti-American, anti-fascist struggle of the popular masses as a whole in a bid to bridge over the domestic crisis.

In resorting to false propaganda they also seek a sinister political purpose to impair the international authority and prestige of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea which is rising ever higher in Asia and the world on the one hand and incite north-south confrontation on the other to achieve their internal "stability."

The current situation in which the Chon junta slanders us before they reveal the real facts of the case, serves notice that there is a possibility of fabricating another shocking incident by way of capuring a forged culprit with false confessions.

However much the south Koreans may kick up a racket, no one would give ear to and be taken in by it, if he is in his right mind.

The Chon junta has put south Korea on alert with the "Pongge (arrow) No. 1 and No. 2" orders and mobilized the combat police forces and even the military forces to strengthen crackdown upon the south Korean people.

They are going to hold the Asian Games in an unprecedentedly terrified mood in the history of international sports.

We are keeping a strict watch on the south Koreans' criminal move.

They must stop the shameless anti-communist propaganda and confrontation racket and act with discretion.

If they keep slandering us and continue to kick up anti-communist racket, they would have to assume full responsibility for all the result that may arise therefrom.

Ortega's Visit

(Continued from page 1)

the international issues and world peace, the situation obtaining on the Korean Peninsula and in South and Central America and the concrete situation of Nicaragua."

Asked about what agreement was reached between the two states, he answered, "It was promised through our visit this time that the Korean side would strengthen economic cooperation for many realms of Nicaragua."

At an assembly hall in Pyongyang, a ceremony was held for awarding President Kim the supreme order of Nicaragua called "Augusto Cesar Sandino Order" for his efforts to "achieve the independent and peaceful reunification of the country and preserve peace."

When the friendship envoys from the ally, with which the DPRK has deepened its ties through the common struggle against American interventionism, arrived at an airport, the head of the delegation was presented with a silver knife, which the Korean nation has given to the most distinguished guests since old days as a symbol of self-protection and longevity.

THE PEOPLE'S KOREA Published every Saturday by the Choson Sinbo Company For subscription or further details, please write to the Editorial Department, 5, Tsukudo-Hachiman-cho, Shinjuku-ku, Tokyo 162 Japan Tel. 03-260-5881 Anybody is free to reproduce or quote any stories or articles in The People's Korea.